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IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Postepy Hig. Med. Dosw.
(Progress of Hygiene)
Vol. 18: 1964, p. 663-680

CONCLUSION

From a pertinent review of the literature it would follow that the fluorescent antibody method (TPF) can be used in principle for the diagnosis of all microorganisms. Nevertheless, the advantages which arise from shortening the examination time must be sometimes paid at the expense of non-specificity or reduced sensitiveness of the reaction. In every case the speed, sensitiveness, and specificity of staining must be determined under conditions characteristic for the given application of TPF. In every examination, an accurately defined control test must be included. A conventional method of isolation and identification must be simultaneously carried out with the same test material.

At the present moment, none of the immunofluorescence reactions replaced yet entirely the corresponding method of conventional diagnosis.

Abbrev.: TPF - Treponema pallidum fluorescence test.